

The Express

THE RIVER PLATE DAILY MAIL

Vol. II.

[MELVILLE HORA—Director]

MONTEVIDEO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1888.

[ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DIRECTOR]

Nº 128.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

Capital: 12,000,000 dollars

NATIONAL GOLD CURRENCY

The Bank receives applications either direct or by broker or all business operations which it is authorised to undertake according to its Statutes.

RATES OF INTEREST

On current account at sight 3 per cent per annum.
On overdrawn account . . . 10 do. do.

SAVINGS BANK

Open every day (Sundays inclusive) from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 per cent. per annum paid on all sums deposited in the Bank for over 90 days.

DEPOSITS AT PREMIUM

5 per cent. per annum on the Balance. The depositor will be entitled to withdraw all or part at any date with 10 days notice.

Fixed Deposits

Rates of interest conventional according to the length of time, the depositor receiving a bill for the full amount of capital and interest.

On Discounts, Loans, and Advances the rates of interest will be proportional to amount and period.

Montevideo, 19 of August 1887.

Pedro Bustamante.
President.

Daniel Muñoz.
Secretary.

Emilio Reus.
Managing Director.



NATIONAL BANK

OF THE

ORIENTAL REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

BALANCE SHEET FOR JULY, 1888

ACTIVE

Shares, amount due on	\$1,078,498.91
Superior Government	1,403,007.00
Securities: Commercial Section	8,741,847.68
City Mortgages	6,675,608.23
Plant and Material for Emission	80,911.02
Negotiation of Cédulas	410,232.00
City Mortgages	8,200,000.00
Rural	915,600.00
Branches—Capital	2,206,000.00
Branches—Emission	1,572,000.00
Fixtures	25,000.00
Dividends, coupons paid	608,870.00
Various debtors	6,083,708.97
Cash in hand	8,877,947.28
	\$37,005,597.43

PASSIVE

Capital:	\$12,000,000.00
Deposits: fixed and at premium	100,500.14
Emission (including branches)	5,667,230.10
Savings Bank	10,067.65
Judicial deposits	439,029.19
Montevideo	6,776.82
Cédulas emitted, Series A	4,164,400.00
Guarantees of City Mortgages	6,030,917.12
Rural	1,821,080.11
Reserve Fund	43,002.18
Coupons Series A	11,100.00
20 million loan	2,612,022.02
Branches	1,522,868.65
Various Creditors	4,704,775.65
	\$37,005,597.43

Montevideo, 31st July 1888.

Pedro Bustamante.
President.

F. C. Tappen.
Accountant-General.

D. Ayarragaray.
Managing Director.

B. Quiñones.
Chief of Accounts.

English Bank of the River Plate.

DIRECTORS:

O. A. Cater, of the firm J. W. Cater, Sons & Co., London.
Honourable S. Carr Glyn, M. P.
Rt. Honourable Lord G. Hamilton, M. P.
M. H. Moses, Director of the Buenos Aires and Pacific R. R. Co.
W. Rodger, of the firm Rodger, Best & Co., Liverpool.
A. E. Smithers, Massimo Director.

Established in:

LONDON, BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, PAYSANDU, AND MONTEVIDEO

Authorised Capital 7,050,000 dols.

Interest on Deposits:

3 per cent on current account.
4 " " at ten days' notice.
4 1/2 " " for thirty days fixed.
4 1/2 " " for thirty days notice or 60 days fixed.
5 " " for 3 months fixed.
6 " " for 6 " "
Other periods according to agreement.

Deposits of 25 dols. and upwards received. Interest paid on all deposits of 30 days, upwards.

For Discounts, Exchange, and other business apply to the Bank.

MONTEVIDEO-115, 117 & 119-CALLE MISIONES

J. Mac CRINDLE,
Manager

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

LONDON, 52 Moorgate Street; PARIS, 16 rue HALÉVY
BUENOS AIRES; MONTEVIDEO; ROSARIO DE SANTA FE

Authorised Capital . . . £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital . . . 1,500,000
Reserve Fund . . . 350,000

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals. Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negotiable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, etc., for collection—subject to a conventional commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of withdrawal, interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad. Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, etc., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office.

No. 52 Moorgate-Street, London E. C.
OR OF THE
Paris Branch 16 rue Halévy.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places

LONDON

And all the principal towns of
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & IRELAND.
PARIS. And all the principal towns of FRANCE

GERMANY	AND OF	BELGIUM
SPAIN		ITALY
	ALSO ON	
AFRICA		PORTUGAL
AUSTRALIA		SWITZERLAND
BRASIL		UNITED STATES
CANADA		ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
CHILE		
		R. A. Thurburn MANAGER

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

BANCO DE LONDRES Y BRASIL

Capital suscrito . . . £1,250,000
Id. reservado . . . 625,000
Fondo de reserva . . . 325,000

Sucursal en Montevideo, Zabala 85

GIRO LETRAS DE CAMBIO SOBRE LAS SIGUIENTES PLAZAS:

LONDRES	A cargo de London & Brazilian Bank Limited.
PARIS	Los señores Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
HAMBURG	Los señores Mallet, Fries & Co.
AMSTERDAM	Los señores Schröder & Co.
GENOVA	La Banque d'Anvers.
DEMAS PUNTOS DE ITALIA	Los señores Granet Brown & Co.
NUOVA-YORK	Varios corresponsales.
OPORTO	
LISBOA	
PARIS	
PERNAMBUCO	
BAHIA	
RIO JANEIRO	
SANTOS	
SAN PAULO	
RIO GRANDE	
PELOTAS	
PORTO-ALLEGRO	
DEMAS PUNTOS DEL BRASIL	Varios corresponsales.
BUENOS AIRES	Banco de Londres y Río de la Plata.

Da cartas de crédito sobre Londres, París, Portugal, Brasil y Nueva York. Se encarga del cobro de letras sobre otras plazas. Recibe dinero en cuentas corrientes. en depósito a plazo fijo y a retiro con 30 días de aviso.

Abona por depósitos fijos

Por 3 meses a razón de 4 % anual. Por 6 meses a razón de 5 % anual.
Con 30 días de aviso a 4 % anual.

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR SUD-AMERICANO.

282^a—Calle Veinticinco de Mayo—282^a

Sanctioned by Governmental Decree dated June 25, 1887.

Authorized Capital. 10,000,000 dollars.

THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED that the Bank undertakes Building Operations in particular, and repairs and reconstruction in general, within the radius embracing all the Banks from the Old City of Montevideo out to the "Nevista Ciudad" (inclusive).

The Bank receives applications to the above effect on all business days, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The general conditions for building operations are as follows: The applicant must be the proprietor of the site on which he desires to build, and the written application must be accompanied by the title-deeds.

Payment to be effected in five, ten, or fifteen years, at the option of the applicant, in proportional monthly instalments.

The Bank charges interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the value of the edifice erected, besides a commission of 2 per cent. on the total cost of same.

The details as to architecture, and the materials to be employed will be specified in accordance with the mutual agreement and the plan drawn up to that effect.

Blank forms for the drawing-up of applications are supplied by the Bank's Secretary.

THE SECRETARY.

THE EXPRESS

DAILY MORNING PAPER

OFFICES CALLE SOLIS 26
MONTEVIDEO.

Cable Address:

"EXPRESS,"

Montevideo

Gower-Bell Telephone No. 397

TERMS:—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

ADVERTISEMENTS

GENERAL TARIFF

Single column per centimeter per month \$100 gold
3 line advertisements such as "Wanted"
"To Let" etc. per 3 publications . . . 050 do.
Auctions.—Single column per centimeter, per publication . . . 010 do.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, per publication . . . 100 do.
Special advertisements, conventional. The same rates will be charged for advertisements in the Argentine Republic with 50 per cent added for difference in exchange.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

FRED STEARN

n/a 36 SAN MARTIN 56 n/a

Sub-Agents for the Province of Santa Fé

Messrs. McLEAN BROS.
Córdoba 180/2, Rosario

Agent for Great Britain and the Continent

Messrs. G. STREET & Co.

30 CORNHILL, LONDON.

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES

V. de MESTRE y AMABILIS
TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

LOCAL AGENT:

C. J. JOHNSON,

Successor to A. E. SEEGER.

284-Calle 25 de Mayo-284

All correspondence whether on business or intended for publication must be addressed to the Director.

No anonymous communications will be attended to, nor manuscript returned.

The Express.

MONTEVIDEO, AUGUST 11, 1888.

A QUEER STORY.

(We reprint the following article VERBATIM from the "H. A. Herald" of the 9th instant, but without accepting any responsibility for the statements made therein. On the contrary, our readers will find by our remarks added at the end of the article, that we have good reasons for thinking our respected contemporary has been considerably misled.)

About a month ago there appeared in Buenos Aires a gentleman representing himself to be Mr. Frank Raleigh, a correspondent of the London Times, bringing letters to the British Minister, the United States Minister and various other gentlemen, all commending him in the highest manner. On the strength of these introductions he was made the recipient of numerous courtesies, which he returned with sumptuous banquets and pleasant company. Finding himself short of funds, pending the arrival of remittances, he borrowed money from the English acting-Consul and from other friends, which a few days later he paid, thus establishing himself more strongly than ever. During his residence a few weeks among us, he amused himself by sending the Standard several articles which show extraordinary ability as a writer, an ability which would command ample remuneration in Europe or the United States.

Last week, Mr. Raleigh accepted the invitation of Mr. F. Pearson to visit the famous Talay Estancia, where he spent a few days, leaving Mrs. Raleigh at the Hotel Provence. From Talay Mr. Raleigh is supposed to have gone to Rosario for a short visit. Just at this time there appeared an officer of the U. S. Navy at the United States Consulate in Rosario, bearing a wonderful likeness to Mr. Raleigh, but bearing the romantic name of Captain Cooper, claiming to have come out to relieve the Commander of the U. S. steamer Tallapoosa then up the river Paraná, stuck in the mud. He had a good time under the courteous pilotage of U. S. Consul Willis Baker, and the next morning happened to want a few hundred dollars until the paymaster of the Tallapoosa should come down. Consul Baker came to his rescue and became responsible for a loan of seven hundred dollars. Captain Cooper was duly thankful and retired leaving Rosario at once, and in due course, Mr. Frank Raleigh arrived in Buenos Aires in a state of considerable anxiety, seeming in haste to join his friend, as he called him, Lord Forchester, in whose yacht he was to go to England, and he disappeared on Saturday night, presumably for the old

world, via Montevideo. Meantime, United States Consul Baker of Rosario hastened down to look after his Captain Cooper and his \$700 but finally failed to perceive them, and now he declares that Frank Raleigh and Captain Cooper are interchangeable names. Such a revelation set the late friends of Mr. Frank Raleigh to reinvestigating the letters of recommendation, and, with the eye-opening antecedents mentioned, they are seen to be palpable frauds and apparent forgeries. Before all these events happened, "Captain Cooper" appeared in uniform in the Tallapoosa, whose officers he mentioned, and, appearing to be all right, in the absence of said vessel up the river, United States Consul Hill became guarantor for "Captain Cooper's" draft for \$700, which Consul Hill has had the privilege of paying.

Some friends in Buenos Aires, appreciating the cleverness of the swindle and the loss to Consul Willis Baker, have subscribed to make up the loss sustained by this most clever of confidence games.

In reference to the foregoing article, we beg to say that before reprinting it we made careful enquiries which resulted in the following information. The man calling himself Cooper passed himself off as Commander not Captain, the sum he obtained from Consul Baker of Rosario was \$500 not \$700, the officer sent out to replace the late Com. Tolton of the Tallapoosa is at this moment in Montevideo. If Consul Baker had consulted the U. S. Navy list he would have found that the name of Cooper did not appear amongst the commissioned officers. U. S. Consul Hill of Montevideo states most positively that no person of the name of Cooper has lately presented himself to him, nor has any such person borrowed money of him or asked for the use of his name.

With regard to Mr. Frank Raleigh, in the first place, our contemporary is a week out in the dates. Mr. Frank Raleigh arrived in Montevideo on Sunday, July 28th, in company with his wife, taking rooms in the Hotel Continental. Whilst here he was several times in the English Club, and made himself known to many English residents, stating, however, that he might receive telegraphic instructions at any minute to proceed to Rio. This proved to be the truth, and he left on Tuesday, July 31st, at almost an hour's notice, booking passages in the s.s. "Adria" in his own name. His movements were very public, and his departure was equally so. There was not the slightest appearance of his being short of money, nor did he attempt to borrow from anybody; on the contrary, he appeared to have a plentiful supply of English gold. Moreover, Mr. Raleigh was possessed of a very unmistakable personality, and anyone who once met him could hardly fail to know him again, nor is it easily conceivable that he could conceal his identity. Lastly, his general conversation and familiarity with many facts and circumstances most unlikely to be known to an imposter, contradict the idea of imagining that he was anyone else than he represented himself to be.

We have brought forward these statements, not from any personal reasons, but merely from a wish to defend the absent. Looking at the facts adduced above, we will require much stronger proof than our contemporary has yet adduced to make us believe that Mr. Frank Raleigh and the swindler Cooper are one and the same person. Our usually careful contemporary, seems in this instance to have judged a little hastily, and we think, since the affair has now become so public, we ask no more than justice in requesting it to copy our assertions, the truth of which can easily be verified, and suspend judgment until the arrival of further evidence.

BRITISH NAVAL DEFENCES.

Mr. Forwood's admirable address on British naval defences, to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, has probably driven the last nail in the coffin of the panic. Mr. Forwood is Secretary to the Admiralty, and while he was careful to say that he did not speak for that department, it is obvious that he spoke on the best information at command for himself. Mr. Forwood blamed nobody, argued with nobody; he only asked his brother shipowners to realise the cost of that ideal protection of commerce which Admiral Hornby and some of his friends demand. The Admiral wants one hundred and forty-four more cruisers of sixteen knots, and a distinguished naval officer has said that we are at least five short in ironclads. The cruisers and the ironclads together would cost us thirty-seven and a half millions of money, and this, too, would be only a first cost, for it would be idle to create such a fleet if it were not to be maintained at its full strength. Beyond the first cost, then, there would be a permanent increase in the naval budget of four and a half millions a year. For all that, according to Mr. Forwood, the extreme sensitiveness of trade would lead to a very general transfer of our custom to neutral flags in the event of the outbreak of war. More victory over an enemy's fleet would by no means ensure absolute safety for our merchantmen, and if we are to attain this we must be prepared for still greater sacrifices. In 1880 which was a year of war, we had to protect 7,725 British vessels; if 1887 had been a year of the same kind, we should have had to

protect 73,363. How far would Admiral Hornby's extra cruisers go in finding convoy for multitudes like these? In Mr. Forwood's opinion clearly, the inevitable result of war, with an active enemy would be the transfer of British merchandise to neutral bottoms; and no possible increase of expenditure on naval defence could avert it. These considerations are equally original and profound, and they ought to be enough to stop the demand for indiscriminate millions. We need not attempt to do more than give a good account of any probable combination of hostile fleets; and this we are doing now. The rest of the alarmist programme would pledge us to an enterprise wholly beyond human control.

RECRUITS.

Cobbett's views regarding the superiority of the country to the town as a source of supply for the recruiting sergeant find no support in the experience of General Sherman, who has been discussing professional matters with some military friends. The great Civil War, according to this high authority, demonstrated that the "boys" from the city could stand more fatigue and hardship and marching than the country boys. The boys from the country, we are told, were stronger always, but they were used to a regular life, and when they got into the army the irregularity of the life, its hardship and exposure, weakened and finally killed many a strong young farmer lad, while those from the big cities, being used to irregular hours, irregular living, and unmethodical ways of life, could stand any amount of hardship without going under. "I saw it proved (says the General) in many cases myself. Young city chaps were tougher in every way. They weren't so strong physically as the country boys, but then they could stand the irregularity of army life better." General Sherman is of opinion that the finest army in America would be an army of railway men. In the first place, because they are strong physically, and, in the second, because, while they are inured to a life of irregularity, they have learned to obey all orders without questioning them.

EXPRESSIONS

—We wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that we have at last fully organized our service of English papers, and are now in a position to give our readers a complete and consecutive supply of all important English and Foreign News, with as great regularity as the arrivals of the mails and the eccentricities of the Post Office will permit. Our readers will henceforth find in the columns of THE EXPRESS a fuller and more concise supply of English and general news than is given by any other paper on the River Plate.

—As was generally anticipated, Dr. Jacobo A. Varela has been replaced in his post of National Inspector of Public Instruction. This will be another thorn in the side of *El Bien* and other opponents of liberal education.

—Patti has left us, but short as was her stay here, she has left among us an impression that will last as long as memory itself. Still she has not left us without a hope of hearing her again, as it is not improbable that next year she may be induced to revisit these shores, and we may then have another opportunity of surrendering ourselves as willing slaves to the enchantment of the sweetest voice that mortal ears ever listened to.

—By those who, like ourselves, rank artistic culture as an important factor in the making of life, the Impresario Ciacchi should be regarded in the light of a public benefactor to the River Plate. Thanks to him we have had Sarah Bernhardt, Adelina Patti, Verdi's Otello, and shortly will have Coquelin. For all his subventions, and all his mighty impudence, Ferrari has never done half as much for the public.

—A Mount colleague laments that he never can feel quite certain whether we are joking or in earnest. (Teach, oh! teach us to forget, this unkindest cut of all) and seems to doubt the news we gave the other day that there is to be an Exhibition of Argentine Gauchos and Chinas in London shortly. We can assure our sceptical colleague that we are not joking in this case, and the idea is germinating. — B. A. Standard.

—We are sorry our contemporary feels hurt, but it must blame its own eccentric style more than our want of perception. No doubt its intentions were serious enough, we judged by its words.

—Our streets were flooded yesterday with a disgusting print containing pictures and letterpress describing all the revolting details of the recent Olavarría murder. This ordure of the printing-press was bought up with an avidity that proved that however young we may be in some things, we are old enough to participate in one of the vices of the effete Old World, a taste for carrion literature.

—The culminating point of Idiocy is reached by *El Bien* of yesterday, which quotes a paragraph to prove that the curate Rodriguez was an assassin because he was a Free-mason! We would be equally justified in saying that he was an assassin because he was a curate, only we are restrained by a regard for truth and common-sense which our contemporary does not seem to share.

—Such illiberal and illogical remarks as the above only bring contempt on the cause they are intended to serve, and betray the weakness of the partisans that have recourse to such foolish arguments.

